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ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1865.

1865.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
SUNDAY	1 8 15 22 29	.. 5 12 19 26	.. 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	.. 6 13 20 27	.. 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	.. 7 14 21 28	.. 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..

1865.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'R.	OCT'R.	NOV'R.	DEC'R.
SUNDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31
MONDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..
TUESDAY	4 11 18 25 ..	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..
WEDNESDAY	5 12 19 26 ..	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..
THURSDAY	6 13 20 27 ..	10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..
FRIDAY	7 14 21 28 ..	11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29
SATURDAY	1 8 15 22 29	12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30

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jy16] AUBURN, CAL. [6m

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LILLIE'S LOCK OPENED IN ONE MINUTE!

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F. TILLMAN, Esq., 318 Battery street, Bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: WE NOTICE AN ADVERTISEment in your daily papers respecting the "security" of the "Lillie" lock. We are aware that you well understand this lock, and, of course, will not allow yourself to be annoyed by such representations. We have just sent for one of our men at the factory, and he, in our presence, opened one of Lillie's best safe locks, after it had been locked and the combination turned on,

By one Blow of the Hammer

Against the knob on the outside, and thereby breaking the cast iron bolt on the inside.

The whole time occupied in opening the lock was about ONE MINUTE. We send you this lock that your friends may not be deceived by false representations, etc. Respectfully, etc.,

A. E. TILTON,
WM. McFARLAND.

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Required to
OPERATE THE SAID LILLIE LOCK.
Any parties desirous of seeing the above mentioned lock, its insecurity and easy mode of opening the same, can call at

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GLOUCESTER, March 26, 1864.

Messrs. TILTON & McFARLAND,
Safe Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: From representations made by Mr. Lillie, I was induced to purchase one of his

So-called "Fire Proof Safes,"

On the 18th of February last, a fire occurred in our block which destroyed a number of buildings, and our own with the rest. We trusted our books, papers and all in the safe. After the fire the so-called "safe" was taken from the ruins, and on opening it we found that

Everything was Destroyed.

We send you the safe, with what is left of the papers, and you will see that not one of them is legible or strong enough to sustain its own weight. Having the curiosity to know how our neighbors fared in this fire, we noticed McKenrie & Hardy just opening their safe (TILTON & McFARLAND'S make), and its contents were found to be

In Perfect Condition.

This led us to further investigation, and we found to our astonishment that from the large amount of combustible material in Messrs. McK. & H.'s cellar —such as lard, pork, etc.—their safe was subjected to a much greater heat than that of our own, we being in the clothing business and had but little in the cellar. There was another of Lillie's safes here subjected to the same fire, faring, however, no better than our own.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
[Signed:] GEO. L. CHESBRO & CO.

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THE ONLY PROTECTION
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A good assortment of Tilton & McFarland's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes to be had at

No. 318 Battery street, San Francisco.

ja21 6m F. TILLMAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR

HAS LONG BEEN THE STUDY OF THE most scientific men of the age, from the fact that close study generally causes the hair to fall off prematurely; and, in consequence, they have given the subject a portion of their valuable time, trying to invent some method to regain their lost locks; but all their labor was in vain, until

PROFESSOR CROCKETT

after many years of hard study devoted to this one subject, has produced an article that

WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW,

and which, by its use as a Hair Dressing, will effectually and always prevent its loss—even to extreme old age. Happily, the

AMYGDALINE

while possessing these virtues, is most delightful and agreeable without regard to their virtue. The hair, when diseased, becomes dry, and commences to turn grey, which is caused by the non-secretion by the capillary glands of a peculiar oil. It has therefore been thought and believed that if the glands were stimulated into action, they would still give a sufficient supply of nourishment to the hair; but alas! they forget one very important law of nature, viz: that ALL STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR REACTION; and the more the glands were stimulated—the sooner the final loss of the much prized locks. The principle of the preparation invented by Professor Crockett is entirely the opposite—instead of stimulating the capillary glands, he feeds them with the substance they require and, in turn, the hair is fed by them—on the same principle as giving water to a flower. All we will say to those who are timid about trying new preparations is, that we strictly guarantee the AMYGDALINE to be entirely free from all stimulants, and is as harmless as filtered water, and can be used on the smallest infant. As a

Hair Dressing

it is unequalled by any the world has yet produced. It keeps the head entirely free of dandruff, eruption, pimples—imparting to the hair a beautiful glossy softness not obtained by an known compound. It will also be found both pleasant and useful as a Cosmettiques, rpassing cold cream and face lotions in its effects; for chaps, sore breast and nipples we know of no remedy that is equal to it.

THE PERFUME

used is such that the AMYGDALINE will always retain, it will not become rancid by age; in fact, it is perfect in every particular. Professor Crockett's Amygdaline can be had of all druggists and dealers everywhere. Price 50 cents.

Ask for **Crockett's Amygdaline**, and take no other. se25-6m

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SPEECH OF HON. WM. HIGBY, OF CALIFORNIA,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 25, 1865.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion to re-consider the vote by which the House, at its last session, rejected the joint resolution submitting to the several State Legislatures a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to prohibit slavery in the several States, when Mr. Higby, of California, arose and said:

MR. SPEAKER—Amid the long debate that has occurred upon this question, not only at the last session but also at this session, three classes of objections principally have been raised upon the other side of the House. One of them is that the Constitution of the United States contains no provision by which we can make an amendment of the character proposed in the resolution now before the House; another, joined with the objection I have just named, is that it is inexpecient at this time to make this amendment; and the third objection is, that slavery is the true condition of the African race.

Mr. Speaker, objections of this kind are the only ones which at this time men could possibly raise to the passage of this resolution. The first of these statements savors of the argument which has been used for scores of years, that the States were complete sovereignties when they organized the General Government. The proposition is very simple, very direct. It is a matter of fact in history that the States never were separate and independent. As dependent colonies, they united together for the purpose of gaining their independence and securing a separation from the mother country. They were dependent colonies at that time, but through their union and their united action independence was obtained. And having obtained their independence, the very first action on their part was to establish a constitution for a General Government over all.

They established a Government under the Articles of Confederation, which, for the sake of distinction from the present Constitution, I will designate as the former Constitution. When they had established that Government, there was no State government that could exist for any time except by virtue of the Confederation. When they had continued under that form of government until they found that it would not accomplish its ends and objects, they established the present Constitution; and it was established for the purpose of common defense, for the purpose of giving to the States under that General Government such local powers as the General Government saw fit to give; and they could not exist as separate and independent States except by virtue of the General Government which the people established. Under that Government, the States could have no separate, independent sovereignty.

Now, sir, two of the Articles of Confederation explain the object of the establishment of that form of government. The third article contains virtually the preamble; it declares the objects and the purposes of establishing that Constitution. It reads thus:

"The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare; binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever."

In this article is embraced a declaration of the objects and purposes for which this Government was established; and it was under this as the Government of the United States that each State had whatever local government it could possess secured to it.

But, sir, in order to understand the full object and intent of that form of government, it is necessary to read the last or thirteenth article:

"Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled on all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them; and the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the Legislature of every State."

It will be observed, Mr. Speaker, that this article corresponds with one portion of what we find in the preamble of the present constitution:

"The Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual."

Now, sir, the third article which I have read and this last one embrace all the objects and purposes for which this first constitution was established, "for their common defense, the security of their liberties," and to make a Union that should be perpetual.

This instrument was used for a few years as the one through which the General Government was operated. But, sir, it was found to be weak and imbecile: It was found that there was not power enough at the center, and that the vitality at the extremities was so great that the danger was the breaking up of the Union and the defeat of the objects for which the Government was organized. A convention was called, delegates being sent from various States of the Union; and the result of the work of that convention was to give us the present Constitution under which we are operating our Government. Now, sir, let us see how long the rule which was prescribed for the amendment of the Articles of Confederation was regarded by the men who established that form of government when it had been found that it did not secure the great objects for which it was created, and how long a constitution was allowed to stand in the way of preserving the Union and securing the liberties of the people.

The result of that Convention was the Constitution which we now have, with the exception of the twelve articles which have since been added as amendments. What is very singular, is that the last article of the present Constitution reads thus:

"The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

That article of the Constitution is in complete violation of the last article of the first Constitution, which required that any amendment should be sanctioned by every State in the Union before it became a part of the Constitution, but under this article of the present constitution, when nine States had ratified it, it should be established as the Government of those nine States.

What was the object of establishing this new Constitution? Now, sir, there is something a little singular, something marked, something that is worthy of attention, that had reference to the Articles of Confederation. The States united in making them, while the preamble to the present Constitution declares that—

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Articles of Confederation declared that the Union should be perpetual, but when they who established it found that it would not answer, they framed another Constitution, and announced their purpose in the preamble. The preamble declared that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ord in and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It was to establish a more perfect union than the original one. The Articles of Confederation could not stand in the way of the accomplishment of these declared purposes. The old frame of government was swept away, and another was substituted in its place. That was in entire violation of the original instrument. The liberties of the people made it necessary, and the matter could not be referred to the people except by pursuing such a course.

It is said, sir, in this House, that the Constitution cannot be amended in the manner proposed in this resolution and in regard to the subject-matter embraced, notwithstanding the Constitution provides the mode and method by which it may be amended. There is but one method provided for amendment. It is the mode attempted by this joint resolution. The Constitution provides that a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress shall be required to pass a proposition for amendment; and it is further provided that it must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States before it shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is the method now adopted in the proposed amendment.

I lay down this proposition, sir, that when the States ratified the Constitution they yielded and subscribed to all the provisions of that instrument, among which provisions is the method by which the Constitution could be amended. What does a State subscribe to when it ratifies the Constitution? It subscribes to the objects and purposes declared in the preamble. It subscribes to what is contained in the first article. It subscribes to every article in that instrument, and among others it subscribes to the one which provides for an amendment to the Constitution. There is no exception. I say that whenever the States finally ratified the Constitution they subscribed to the provision by which that Constitution could be amended.

But, sir, the objection is raised that certain articles of the Constitution prescribe the powers that are granted to the General Government and the rights reserved to the States, and which are not granted to the General Government. I ask the gentlemen who raise this objection where in the Constitution they find it. They do not find it anywhere in the first seven articles of the Constitution adopted by the Convention and ratified by the States. They do not find it there, but they say that we will find it among the amendments. I turn to them and find certain rights are reserved —articles nine and ten are the ones they refer to.

Article nine provides that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" and article ten provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Here is where they find ground for their argument. Mr. Speaker, until these amendments were added to the Constitution there were no rights reserved to the States. I do not think that will be disputed.

Now, sir, where did these amendments originate? If they have not come to the Constitution by virtue of this power of amendment they do not belong to it. If any rights have been reserved to the States they have been reserved by these express words of the Constitution, and these express words are given to the Constitution by a two-third vote of the House and Senate, and by the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, and these are simple amendments of the Constitution by the method which the Constitution proposes, and by pursuing precisely the same process we are trying to pursue in order to make this amendment.

Again, sir, is it pretended that anywhere in the Constitution it has been expressed that it requires the assent of every State to an amendment, or that we are required to pursue any other course than the one that is prescribed and expressed? These amendments have been made by this same process; and in those amendments it is not declared that to take away any one of these rights will require the assent of every State of the Union. These amendments have not attempted to amend that portion of the Constitution which instructs us how amendments shall be made, but simply express and declare the reservation of those rights to the States or peoples of the States not enumerated in the powers granted; and, sir, whatever a two-third vote in Congress has proposed, and the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States have added to the Constitution, a two-third vote of Congress and a ratification of three-fourths of the States can take away. And will it be pretended that there is not the same power, and by precisely the same process, to remove from the Constitution articles nine and ten?

And if that be true it is in the power of Congress and of these States, by precisely the same process, indirectly to reach any question which might be the annihilation of any portion of the Constitution, under the same process. I will, Mr. Speaker, suppose for a moment, for the sake of argument, that we have no power under the Constitution to propose in this body, to be ratified by three-fourths of the States, an amendment taking from the States any one of the rights reserved. I suppose that for the sake of the argument, and for the purpose of presenting another point, and under that supposition I will submit to members this question: What are rights reserved? The preamble of the Constitution declares one of its purposes for which the Government is established. The States and the people of the States have given in their adhesion to that instrument, and they have united together for that purpose. Now, sir, what are rights reserved? Are they rights to establish institutions or to do anything by their local governments that should destroy the force and effect of the powers granted? Or are the rights reserved those only which would aid to carry out the objects and purposes of the General Government itself? Why, sir, the commander of an army who divides his forces and sends a portion of them against the enemy does not keep his reserves back to war against those he has sent in advance. They all go to the aid and support of the portion sent in advance provided the enemy is too much for those in front, and when the commander, with practiced eye, observes that it is necessary for the reserves to go forward, they go forward to the same kind of work that those are engaged in in advance. Those in advance and the reserve both cowork and do battle together for one common object, the conquest of their common enemy.

Rights reserved! Why, just look at these amendments which have already been made, and you will find that they were all for the purpose of securing liberties to the people, and not for the purpose of giving to them powers of oppression and despotism. Rights were reserved, fearing that the General Government might be too strong or too weak; if too strong, that it might trample under foot the liberties of the people, might establish despotism: rights were reserved, if it proved too weak, for the purpose of keeping vitality in the General Government, that it should be administered for the purpose of securing liberties to the people, insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defense, and promoting the general welfare! Reserved rights! Were any rights reserved that any State should nourish within itself institutions of any character which should create turmoil, tumult, war and bloodshed throughout the whole land? Why, sir, one of the very objects for which this Constitution was established is being violated by an institution cherished by State governments. It has been the sole cause of the four years' rebellion and war, and we are told that we have no power to amend the Constitution, to aid in getting rid of the evil.

If such was the case we might as well surrender and say that we have no Government at all, because this institution which we are taking steps according to the Constitution to remove is the very one which lies at the foundation of the whole struggle, bloodshed, distress and desolation, which have prevailed over the land for the last four years. We have a practical illustration. When the Constitution is turned to for the purpose of showing a limitation of time within which certain subjects should not be interfered with, we find that up to 1808 it was claimed that the States could employ themselves in the slave trade: but after that time Congress could legislate, without any amendment of the Constitution, and prohibit it. I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that it was believed by the framers of the Constitution that when Congress could reach the question it would put an effectual stop to the slave trade, and that that would be the end of the institution itself.

The slave trade was the constant feeder of the institution until that time. It was supposed that it must have this great source of supply or it would become exhausted and wear itself out; and no doubt such was the logic that influenced the minds of the men who framed the Constitution that when Congress could reach it by its power after the year 1808, it would deal an effectual blow to slavery, and that it would finally become extinct. But with the great experience that they had, there has been the experience of years since, and such an experience as shows that instead of wasting away, even with the checks that this Government could put upon that trade, slavery has been increasing with great rapidity, and slaves have increased in number faster in proportion than the white population of the country. That, therefore, would destroy the proposition they advocated and the conclusion to which they came. I have no doubt if they could only have looked into the future and seen the results as time has developed them, they would have made a provision in that instrument by which Congress could have exercised control over the institution of slavery for its ultimate extinction.

To my mind there is no question, not the least, in relation to our power. We have the power. This cannot be a right reserved to the States. When we see the evil which it generates, when we see its effect upon the welfare of the country, when we see how much of internal commotion and turmoil it has occasioned, we must see at once that it is a disturbing, a destructive element everywhere; not only in the States where it exists, but in the States where it does not exist. It affects the general interests of the entire country and the nation. There is no domestic tranquillity now, and there never will be while this institution remains in the land.

This question of expediency it seems to me is but a mountain of frost which an hour's sun will entirely annihilate. There never was a time when the expediency was so great. Expediency or inexpediency does not enter into this question for a moment. Now is the time, this session of Congress, as speedily as we can act, for us to pass this measure, and then State after State will take it up and act upon and ratify it.

And in conclusion, for I do not propose to occupy the time of the House much longer, I will venture the assertion that if this resolution passes this body by a two-thirds vote, some State that either now has, or within the last four years had, this institution of slavery within its borders, will be one of the first and the swiftest to ratify this amendment to the Constitution, and if their Legislatures can meet we will find State after State doing the same, and if those in rebellion should lay down their arms, and ask to be allowed to come back into the Union, they will come with constitutions remodeled, and with this amendment ratified along with their constitutions. And we would get more than a three-fourths vote, even in the fifteen slave States. The revolution in public sentiment is going forward, and as those States come, one after another, and knock at the door of Congress and ask that their Representatives be again admitted upon this floor, they will come with free constitutions, and will accept this proposition as it goes from Congress, and will cheerfully ratify it. They will accept the terms joyfully, as contributing to their domestic happiness and prosperity, as well as to the national welfare.

We find the most strenuous opposition to this measure coming from free States. The Representatives from free States are the most urgent and vehement in their opposition to this proposition. What a sad picture is thus presented. While the great mass of those who come here from the slave States are asking that this great boon be given them, and that they may be enabled to get rid of an institution which presses upon them directly, and indirectly upon every State in the Union, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] is taking still stronger ground, and, in advance of others who oppose this proposition, His position, among others, is that the true condition of the African race is slavery. He is one of the Representatives of a State that has over four million inhabitants.

Now, let us see what his State has to say against the proposition that he lays down here. I read from the constitution of the State of New York—mark the language—section one of article two of that constitution is as follows:

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at that time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers to vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been assessed and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, if the true condition of the African race is slavery, the great population of New York, in its sentiment and in its action in the establishment of its organic law, must have been insane, for they provided by their constitution that the colored man of the age of twenty-one, and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250 over and above all indebtedness, and who should have been a resident of the State for three years, shall be entitled to a vote.

Will that gentleman or any other say that a slave ought to go to the polls and vote? Will he pretend to say that the true condition of that man who does go to the polls and vote is slavery? If he does, he stands alone in his declaration; and all I can admire in the man is his boldness and firmness in supporting a proposition that so palpably outrages humanity.

Mr. Speaker, but one wish possesses me in regard to this subject: It is that this resolution may pass. I hope that the obstacles which have been raised by members upon the other side of the House will in their own minds melt away, and that they will realize the true condition of the country and see that the only way to restore the peace that the country needs is to pass this resolution and submit it to the action of the Legislatures of the several States. I have no doubt as

to the conclusion at which the States will arrive I feel confident that we shall have the ratification of at least three-fourths, if not more, and thus settle forever a question that has caused so much painful anxiety to every lover of his country.

The resolution passed.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,
The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty,
Flag of the Nation--Talisman of the Free,
Curs'd be the hand that dares to pull thee down.

CATHOLIC SERVICE.—We are requested to state that Catholic service will be held in the Theater to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Revd. Father Callan officiating.

On Friday, the 17th instant, Father Callan will lecture at the same place. Subject "Panegyric." A general attendance is requested on both occasions.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Ladies of Dutch Flat will be held on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Seffens, for the purpose of taking measures to furnish the new Union Church. All those who are interested in this matter are requested to be present.

INAUGURAL.—The inaugural address of the present Chief Magistrate will be found in our columns to-day. It is short, but to the point. No braggadocio, but a simple statement of facts in plain language, coupled with a firm reliance upon the aid of the Supreme Being and the justice of the cause for which the nation is at present exerting its every nerve.

☞ We publish on the first page of the present issue the able and argumentative speech of the Hon. Wm. Higby in the House of Representatives, on the question of prohibiting slavery in the United States, delivered on the 25th of January last. We commend its perusal to our readers, as it will amply repay the trouble, besides being one of the best speeches that was delivered during the discussion of this most momentous question. Well may it be said, AMERICA is FREE!

ORGANIZED.—We are pleased to state that the Dutch Flat Brass Band was reorganized on Thursday evening last, adopted a constitutution and by-laws and elected a leader, Mr. Ureu, and proceeded to "discourse dulcet sounds" which was enough to enchant a savage. Bully for the Band, and bully for the members!

FIRE INSURANCE.—Notice the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company's advertisement. This Company is one of the best in the State, paying its losses in gold coin with a promptness heretofore unknown with associations of that character. Persons desiring to insure against loss by fire cannot do better than apyly immediately to the resident agent, Mr. B. F. Moore, of the Express office. By a careful perusal of the sworn statement it will be found that the Company is perfectly secure, having a cash capital of $600,000 and assets to the amount of $925,902 97. The business of this Company is conducted upon a sound, solid basis, and those who patronize it may rely upon being honestly dealt with.

SANITARY BALL.—We have been furnished by Mr. B. F. Moore with the following report of the receipts of the ball given in this place by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, on the 22d ult:

Gross receipts	$711 10
Less paid for rosettes, photographs, and other articles	75 54
Net proceeds	$625 56

The Dutch Flat Soldiers' Aid Society have remitted, independent of the above, the following amounts:

October, 1864	$ 98 50
November "	159 25
December "	143 75
January, 1865	125 25
February "	62 50
Total	$589 25

Making a grand total in 5 months of $1,224 81

We are informed that those whose duty it is to collect and transmit the monthly contributions of the Society experience some difficulty in the collection, having at the end of each month to quit their business and call on individuals who have subscribed. This should not be. Those who are members of the Society and have signed for the various sums, should call upon the Secretary *regularly* at the expiration of each month, and pay their dues, as the officers are requested by the San Francisco Branch to remit by the first Monday in every month, and unless he receives the amount of dues it is impossible for him to comply. Persons should not expect the officers to leave their business for the purpose of collecting the dues, as by doing so they are made to contribute more than their proportionate part, besides frequently causing serious inconvenience to themselves on account of others not complying with their promises.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The following "short and to the point" letter from the Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, California Branch, acknowledging the receipt of the proceeds of the Sanitary Ball held in this place on the 22d ult., will be read with pride by every one who contributed in any way to swell the fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded defenders of our country on that occasion. The letter is dated

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1865.

B. F. MOORE, Esq., Treas. S. A. Soc., Dutch Flat:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 6th, with funds as per receipt herewith inclosed, came to hand this morning.

We have often "counted" upon Dutch Flat, but never "without our host," and certainly this time would have redeemed many and large delinquencies, had there been any, which fortunately there have not.

Please make for me, on behalf of the maimed and helpless heroes, whose woes your bounty is sure to assuage, to the Ladies under whose auspices this large sum has been contributed, the most grateful acknowledgments, and believe me sincerely,

Your ob't serv't,
O. C. WHEELER, Sec'y.

JUDGE SHATTUCK.—Judge D. O. Shattuck, an old Brekinridge and Lecomptonite in this State, is now a resident of Presidio, on the Mazatlan river, about twenty miles from the city. When in this State, he alternated between law and politics, and sometimes between preaching and the judicial bench.

☞ THE dirty allusion to the fact that Lieut. Fellows was somewhat "hard-up" previous to the payment of his salary by the Government, is too contemptible for comment, but we may venture to remark, *en passant*, that if our information is reliable, his necessities would not have been so great if all the printing offices in the county, for which he worked, had been as prompt in settling with him as was that journal of "limited circulation outside of Auburn"—the *Stars and Stripes*.

GRUB.—We do not like personalities, and would much rather suffer under an implication, ordinarily, than indulge in them. But, when attacked boldly or by implication, and actions imputed to us which are false in every particular, we must be allowed to respond. The *Stars and Stripes* takes occasion to attack *us* because we published a letter from the soldiers of Company "D," 7th Infantry, C. V., in reply to an assertion made by Lieut. Fellows in that paper, while he was on a visit to Auburn, not long since. We published the letter without comment, giving it for just what it was worth, and are not sorry that we did so. We have no respect for an editor who will take an officer's word, merely because he *is* an officer, in preference to the word of men whom everybody know to be peers of that officer in point of veracity and intellect. The Auburn paper says that had "printing offices in the county, for which he worked, been as prompt in settling with him (Fellows) as was that journal of limited circulation outside of Auburn," his necessities would not have been so great, clearly implying that the ENQUIRER did not settle with him, for we believe that Fellows never worked in any but the two offices named. This is the most barefaced, contemptible falsehood that could be uttered. No printer ever quit this office unless we settled with him *in full*, with one exception, and then we forwarded the amount due by the first chance that presented itself. In regard to Lieut. Fellows we have his receipt now in our books for *every dollar we ever owed him*. Before his advent into the *Stars and Stripes*, he worked in our office as an apprentice, for which he was *amply* remunerated. He came to this place in May last, and asked for work, which we gave him *by the piece* (which all *good printers* prefer), and the following is the bill *verbatim* from our books:

1864.	Wm. H. Fellows,	Dr.	Cr.
May 28.	To Bill at Seffens'	$10 25	
"	" cash	2 65	
May 25.	By composition, 4,400 ems,		$ 3 50
	" rolling,		2 00
May 28.	" composition, 7,200 ems,		5 40
"	" presswork,		2 00
		$12 90	$12 90

Received the above bill in full.
May 28, 4864. W. H. FELLOWS.

It will be perceived that the work is charged at the end of each week, and the charges as made above are correct in every particular, which any one having the curiosity can examine for themselves. In closing, we will say that we have none but the kindest feelings for Lieut. Fellows, and should never have made this matter public; but when we are charged with such an act, and he given as authority, we have no other course to pursue. "A lie by implication is doubly mean, for it seeks to stab, while the utterer avoids the light." Them's our sentiments.

GREENBACKS.—The Supreme Court decided, on the 6th instant, in the case of the Bear River Water Company, that greenbacks are a legal tender for debts contracted before the Legal Tender Act of Congress. This places the matter in an entirely new light, and will probably be the means of relieving many who would otherwise be forced to commence the world anew. At the same time, it will doubtless relieve many who were induced to invest their capital for the accommodation of those who will now avail themselves of a technicality when required to "render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's. However, as this is now law, those who have had money to invest will be compelled to take what their debtors are pleased to give, gold coin or greenbacks. This may prevent the money sharks from wantonly distressing those who are indebted to them, hoping eventually to be paid in coin, and, looking at the matter in this light, we rather think the decision a good one for the poor man.

STATE LIBRARY CASE.—In this case the Supreme Court has decided that Judge Sanderson of the Supreme Court cannot act as Trustee, and that the Governor had no power to appoint Dr. Simmons, of El Dorado; consequently W. C. Stratton, the present incumbent will retain the office until the meeting of the Legislature, next winter. Those who know the present Librarian are exultant over this decision, claiming, that he has performed the duties of his office with great ability, disregarding, and standing aloof from the politicians who have attempted to dragoon him into an espousal of their interests. He has certainly shown ability, and some management in retaining a position while so many have peen employed in the work of attempting to oust him.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—By the following dispatch it will be seen that the Senate has passed an important amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill, which will enable the Company to issue their bonds and materially facilitate thereby the progress of this great enterprise.

THE San Francisco and Alameda railroad has been completed as far as San Leandro, at which place the first train arrived on Thursday morning, the 2nd instant, making the trip in one hour and a quarter. Good for Alameda.

HARRY I. THORNTON, a scion of chivalry, who was demolished in a debate with Edgerton in the California State Senate on the Union question, three years ago, was, at last accounts, on General Bragg's staff in Charleston. Where is he now?—*Exchange*.

Well, just at this time he is engaged in *running* Sherman and his soldiers out of North Carolina into Virginia.

EMPTY HONORS.—The Emperor Maximilian is signalizing his Imperial reign by acts of magnanimous generosity. Having recently established a new Order of Knighthood, he is scattering badges, rosettes, and other insignia, with a liberal hand among the European nobility. He has an eye to making friends, as he begins to perceive he shall soon want them. Titles are strong adjuncts to thrones. They are the poles which support regal superstructures; but, just now the Republican *tepees* are wonderfully plentiful on this Continent. They will soon commence boring; and when they marshal themselves in a grand army, there is bound to be a crash about Max's ears which will make him imagine he hears Sherman's thunder.

HON. ANDREW J. DONELSON, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Fillmore ticket, in 1865, has returned from the South to his old home at Nashville, Tennessee, and taken the path of allegiance.

LETTER FROM SACRAMENTO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SACRAMENTO, March 9, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Quite an excitement obtains here in the city just now in reference to the coming charter election. It is the cause of much cursing and swearing among the "short hairs" and bummers, and the theme of much serious talk among tax-payers and gentlemen. The City Central Committee, unhappily, is in the hands of men of not much pride, no character, who have but little interest in the city, and whose principles are represented by what we call in algebra the *minus quantity*. It is about equally divided between political tricksters and intellectual squirts. Do your readers desire a *physiological* description of the two classes of voters into which the city seems to be divided? They shall have it. The backers of the Committee, above described, a majority of them, are known to fame by several classical names, to wit: "boys." "short hairs," Paddycrats," "bummers," "lackeys," "dirt-eaters," "toodies," etc., etc. They are flat on the top of the head, broad between the ears, hair short, thick necks, huge and square faces, with a pug nose driven plane into the center. They have a heavy mouth, and teeth apparently designed on purpose for mashing potatoes and grinding the horrid beef which the cold-blooded butchers impose upon us these latter days. In short, at least three-fourths of the surface of the face lies below the eyes, setting at defiance all the rules of Grecian sculpture, and, were sensation in the dead possible, creating a sort of melancholy horror in the ashes of Phidias and Praxiteles. Some scholar or poet has said these fellows may be known "by their back," but that is a mistake. They can only be known by their faces, by the fact that they never pay taxes, that they seldom have any legitimate business, and by the further fact that they are noisy around the lowest whisky shops at midnight, early at the *primaries*, active on election day, and vehement in opposition to niggers and nigger equality. Unhappy beings! they seem to be *really afraid* that their sisters will marry niggers, and that the niggers, if given half an chance, will become their equals or superiors! The opposing class is composed mainly of the business men of the community, who pay taxes, attend church, patronize the public schools: men of character and pride, who have an interest in the welfare of the city and in its good name abroad. These men have frank, open countenances, broad, high brows, and those phrenological developments which indicate reverence, generosity, and a belief in God and a future judgment. Such men, when aroused and united, will always govern and control the community in which they reside, on the principle that "*mind controls matter*." They are fully aroused in this city now, and their victory in the coming contest, in my opinion, is certain. The local fight in this city is significant and important as it is only a forerunner of the great Senatorial contest to come off in the Legislature next Winter. The Union party will be divided upon the Senatorial question into the two factions so justly and elegantly described above, and it becomes all citizens who have an interest in that question to "keep an eye to windward."

The Supreme Court, last Monday, decided a large number of cases, some of them of great importance. In the case of Hall & Allen vs. the Bear River Water Company, the Court ruled that greenbacks are a legal tender for debts incurred previous to the issue of legal tender notes by the Government. The Court also decided the case involving the salvation of Stratton, the State Librarian. That fortunate *hombre*, as usual, comes out victorious and with flying colors. The "short hairs" might as well "let up" on that New Jersey schoolmaster. More fortunate than old Achilles himself, he is not vulnerable even in his heel.

Although business in this city is not more lively than last season at this time, there is every reason to believe that the *incomes* of many of our citizens will be larger this present year than the last year they were assessed. Thanks to the Sacramento *Union*, which is the only prominent paper in the State that has had the courage to speak out upon this subject, and expose the frauds that loud-mouthed Union men as well as copperheads are committing against the Government.

We are expecting to hear every day that the Democrats have evacuated Richmond. It is expected that Capt. Mills will burst one or two of his pieces upon that occasion. At any rate, somebody will be drunk in thirty minutes after that news arrives, and should it reach here on the day when it becomes my pleasurable duty to write to the ENQUIRER, it would be the heighth of impudence, even for you, brother Boust, to expect a letter from your "own correspondent." Your "occasional correspondent" may be able to send you a line, as he is a temperance man, and, like Stratton, refuses to drink—*except when invited*.

UNKNOWN.

[COMMUNICATED.

TO R. H. T.—Your "maiden essay" on the *Duties of Woman* is all the proof the good people of the Flat need to convince them of *your* duty to "take your pen in hand" again. Your preaching will not be stared out of countenance by your practice, if you get your bread baked and that essay off your hands before the water was turned off, and your husband come home to discover that while toiling for gold that he was already rich in his "jewel of a wife!" "Isora" and "M. E. B." will be ready to share with you the admiration of the *Enquirer's* appreciative readers. I am sure the vote is unanimous for you to "try your hand again." "Hoping these few lines may find you well," I remain your ADMIRING READER.

SCENE IN CONGRESS.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 1st ultimo, gives, in the course of a long article, the following description of the manner in which the Members of Congress, and the spectators behaved themselves when the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit involuntary servitude except for crime, received the constitutional majority of a two-thirds vote in the House. We extract:

"There was a momentary lull, when, as by an electric shock, the exultant shouts of the friends of Freedom rung through the Hall. The scene beggars description. It was the sublimest outbreak of popular enthusiasm we ever witnessed. Men sprang to their feet, throwing up their arms exultingly, and crying out at the top of their voices. Fair women waved their handkerchiefs and joined in the loud huzzas. The floor of the House resounded with the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet, and the incessant shouting of voices. The galleries echoed back with tenfold enthusiasm the overwhelming demonstrations on the floor of the House. Men hugged one another in an ecstacy of delight. They grappled hands and shouted over this triumph of freedom. Many a bright eye glistened, and many a heart was too full for utterance over this memorable hour of our national existence. When this tempest of excitement, which lasted for several minutes, and seemed to find no adequate outlet, had partially subsided, a motion was made to adjourn, and the Opposition insisted on the ayes and noes. The mechanical roll-call acted as a brake, and slowly toned the House down to something of its ordinary decorum, while the assembled crowd surged out in the midst of a patriotic enthusiasm that will never be forgotten."

DIED.

At Crystal Lake, twenty miles above Dutch Flat, Feb. 15, 1865, Charlotte Eva, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Polley. [Correction.]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST Office at Dutch Flat, March. 1st, 1865:

Anderson, W W		Johnson, W A	
Bennett, C		Johnson, L	2
Bryant, William		Jones, S S	
Blake, A		Ingram, Mrs J A	
Ball, Joseph		Kinder, Elison	
Basford, Edward		King, S	
Bond, T H		Kilfoyle, W W	
Brown, O J		Kinds, W H	
Brink, Dr		Knight, Geo S	
Bogne, J H		Lovell, Lorenzo	8
Brunton, John		Landers, John	
Brown, W P		Meghren, Hugh	
Commins, John		Mulligan, Hugh	2
Cravinto, Manuel J		Morrall, J A	
Crews, B F		Mahoney, David	
Callan, Rev J I		O'Neal, Geo	
Culbertson, Jas		Philbrook, W	2
Cutler, Elisha		Peters, Augus	
Conkling, Alvin		Quaile, Frank	
Coolbroth, J M		Quill, Patrick	5
Carpenter, Wm	2	Rykman, John	
Dameron, J B		Rowland, Jackson	
Dearborn, S H		Russelman, Herman	2
Davis, E W		Reynolds, Mrs S M	
Dunne, E P		Roe, C L	
Erkinback, W H	2	Smitheran, Thos	
Floyd, Benj		Saul, C	
Frick, J B	2	Skinner, A E	
Francis, T M		Shops, Mrs Rillia	
Fox, Jas		Shears, Samuel	
Frye, Mrs H		Spaulding, L K	
Foote, Myron	2	Shafer, C W	
Foster, A J	2	Stone, E H B	
Gowell, P W		Smith, Alex	
Graham, David		Shultz, Henry	
Gray, Wm		Tryon, P E	
Hering, L C F		Tryen, M	2
Heywood, Joseph		Watters, Henry	
Higgans, Samuel		Weaden Chas.	
Hoos, John		Williams, E F	
Hoos, F C		White, D W	
Haylock, J			

To obtain any of the above letters persons must call for advertised letters.

J. H. BOKE, Deputy P. M.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RATTLESNAKE Gold and Silver Mining Company are hereby notified that the Second Annual Meeting of said Company will take place at the office of the Secretary, in Dutch Flat, on Thursday, April 6th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the company. Proxies must be duly stamped and filed with the Secretary. A full attendance is required. T. J. NICHOLS,
March 7, 1865. td Secretary.

EXCELSIOR CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Excelsior District, Nevada County, Cal. Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named company on account of assessments, levied Feb. 3, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	*Ass't.*	*Certs.*	*Shs.*	*Amt.*
F. Freudenberg,	7	56		25c
same	7	60	1	50c
same	7	61	1	50c
T. Knott,	7	64	10	50c
B. W. Dodge,	7	86	4	25c
S. S. Haws,	7	81	10	50c

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 1st day of November, 1864, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin in front of the office of the company in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 27th day of March, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessment together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. BOUST, Secretary.
March 9, 1865. Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

FINE LIQUORS AND WINES

Such as

HOLLAND GIN,
OLD TOM GIN,
CLUB HOUSE GIN,
NEW ENGLAND RUM,
JAMAICA RUM
MONONGEHALA WHISKY,

Scotch and Irish Whisky!

For sale at LEVYN'S.

SHERRY, California Claret, Old Port, and CHAMPAGNE WINES!

Of the best brands, for sale cheap, at LEVYNS.

HUFELAND'S, Boker's, Hostetter, Rosenbaum's and Orange Bitters, to be had at LEVYN'S.

SAZERAC, MARTEL, and the finest

French Cognacs!

Always on hand at LEVYNS.

OFFICIAL.

THE PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.
IN 1865.

Devoted to FIRE INSURANCE exclusively.

CASH CAPITAL,	$600,000 00
CASH ASSETS,	925,902 97

Invested in California, $132,832 62.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have the pleasure of presenting to their patrons and the public generally, their SEMI ANNUAL SWORN STATEMENT of the financial condition of the PHŒNIX,

On the Second day of January, 1865.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents	$144,250
United States Securities	115,030
Loans on approved securities	100,240
(Of which $25,082 62 is invested in California.)	
New York State Stocks	95,960
Hartford Bank Stocks	159,900
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	43,500
Connecticut State Bonds	102,000
Hartford City Bonds	11,000
California State Bonds	41,250
San Francisco, City and County Bonds	62,500
Other State, City and Water Bonds	35,700
Ohio State Stocks of 1870	10,400
Accumulated Interest on Loans	4,152
Market Value of Assets,	925,902 97

The PHŒNIX paid Losses during 1864 to amount of

$370,000,

And pain them PROMPTLY, too

Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin.

Authorized Resident Agents at every prominent place, who ALONE are authorized to write risks for this Company.

BRANCH OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
E. H. MAGILL, Gen'l. Agt.

☞ Policies issued by this careful and conservative Company, on all classes of desirable property, at rates as low as the nature of the hazard will admit of, by B. F. MOORE, Resident Agent.
mar11-3m

J. B. LEVYN,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c.,
Paints, Oils and Turpentine!
LAMP OILS, KEROSINE, &c.,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

POETRY.

"It is all well enough talking
But it takes money to travel."

And intending to go East the undersigned fully appreciates the truth of the above saying and therefore notifies those indebted to him that they had better call and settle their bills by the first of May next, or something may happen.

Feb. 24, 1865. W. H. HILLHOUSE.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan.20-tf

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!!
PER STEAMER CONSTITUTION!
50,000 CIGARS!
Selected by myself
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.
Also, a large and choice invoice of the best
CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO!
OF THE BEST BRANDS.

This choice lot of Cigars and Tobacco will be sold at prices greatly reduced from anything that has heretofore been offered in this place,

FOR CASH!

Having made arrangements with large dealers in New York for regular shipments of CIGARS and TOBACCO, traders will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will always be a select assortment on hand.

Hardware,
Glassware,
Crockeryware,
Tinware and
Family Groceries and Provisions.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
WINES AND LIQUORS!
At Wholesale.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to the public for the generous manner they have patronized him during the past, and will endeavor to merit a continance of the same in the future.

fe16-tf FRED. BURCKHALTER.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY!
THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUseum of Anatomy and Science," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on MARRIAGE and its disqualifications; Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness, Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by addressing "Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco."

☞ Letters to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's

UNCLE SAM SALOON,
(One door above the Drug Store)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CAL.

SAM. SWANSSON begs leave to inform the public that he has always on hand the best

Wines, Liquors, Syrups and Cigars

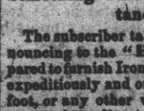
than can be purchased below, and invites those partial to pleasant beverages to give him a call fe11-1

OPPOSITION STEAMER DAY
MARCH 13th, 1865.

OPPOSITION TO NEW YORK
Via NICARAGUA.

CARRYING the UNITED STATES MAIL

Shortest and Quickest Route to New York.



The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the favorite double engine steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

W. L. MERRY.....Commanding,

FOR

SAN JUAN Del SUR, NICARAGUA.

From Mission street wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

ON MONDAY,.....MARCH 13th, 1865,

Connecting at Greytown with the new and swift Steamship

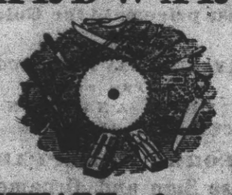
GOLDEN RULE, 2,500 TONS,

FOR NEW YORK.

No charge for Meals on the Isthmus. A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip. Insurance on Treasure at the lowest rates.

For further information apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine streets,
mar4 Up Stairs, San Francisco.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE!



STOVES, STOVES,
TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates
ap15-tf

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

[Written for the Enquirer.]

HISTORY OF SUNDAY.

The method of dividing time into periods of seven days each, our common week, seems to be of Hebrew origin, though Egyptian astronomers used it and worked out an accurate system for computing time in this way. But they numbered the days of the week, first, second, third, etc., and had no names for them, as all christian nations now have. The Greeks and Romans divided the month into three periods, called by the Romans, *calends*, *nones* and *ides*. As the christian religion began to prevail in the Roman Empire, all those who became christians gave up the old heathen way of dividing time and made use of the christian week of seven days, which of course had been received from the Jews. The old Chaldean astronomy supposed that each day was under the influence of some one of the seven planets, and the monks in the first centuries of christianity gradually introduced the names for the several days of the week; so at least Dion Cassius informs us; though it seems also probable, as some think, that the names of certain gods were given to several days of the week, as Tun, Woden, Thor, Freya, etc. In that case, Thursday would be Thor's day, Wednesday would be Woden's day, etc. Most likely the names of the gods were first given to the planets and then transferred to the days of the week. The sun would naturally have the first place, and so the first day of the week would be the sun's day or Sunday. But the early christians always called Sunday the Lord's day, and met on that day for the worship of the Lord. The reason for calling it the Lord's day is very simple: it was the day on which our Lord rose from the dead and appeared unto his disciples. It was only after all the old heathen associations had been forgotten, Christians called the Lord's day Sunday. After the custom of observing Sunday had become quite general in the Roman Empire, Constantine legalized it, and decreed that suits of law and courts of justice should be suspended on Sunday. Neander (vol. II, 301) says, however, that he provided, "by a beautiful exception, wholly in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, that the emancipation of slaves, after the usual forms of law, should be permitted to take place on Sundays." Eusebius says he also forbid "all military exercises on that day." By a law of 386 these regulations were made still more stringent. In 425 all theatrical performances were prohibited on Sunday. "Then was the Lord's day adopted by the State as a holy day, and adopted because it was held by the church to be a divine institution." Gibbon (vol. II, p. 250), betrays his dislike of the christian Sabbath, by saying that "Constantine styles the Lord's day *dies solis*, a name which could not offend the ears of his pagan subjects." Nobody but a Gibbon would have thought of such a thing. Constantine calls it *dies solis*, viz. *day of the sun*, because that is the proper Latin phrase for *Sunday*. He did not give the day a new name, for *dies solis* or Sunday was then a common name for the day. If he called it *Sunday* so as not to offend his pagan subjects, he must have been a great simpleton to think that they would be pleased with the name and not be offended by being compelled to observe the day as a holy day—a day of sacred rest and worship. How should Californians observe Sunday? Answer next week.

A STUDENT.

MR. LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Though there wrs considerable rain at Washington on the 4th, the telegraph states that a dense mass of people were in attendance at the inauguration ceremonies. The oath was administered in the Senate Chamber, where, according to the telegraphic report, the President delivered the following address:

"Fellow-countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, on which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and is I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging. With the highest hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On an occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. War came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar powerful interest. All knew this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen the institution and extend its interests was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union with war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected a war of the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither party anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and both pray to the same God. Each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of other men's faces: but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes in the woes of the world because of its offenses. For it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to the man by whom offenses cometh!

If we shall suppose that American slavery one of these offenses, which in the providence of God, must needs come, which having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to be no more, then He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which believers in the living God always ascribe to him! Fondly as we hope for the event, do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet it God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years' of unrequited toil should be sunk, and until every drop of blod drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous. All together with malice towards none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the national wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, and do all we may to achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JAS I. DUNNING, N. G.

W. C. JONES, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

LIBANUS CHAPTER, No. 17, R. A. M., Meets at their hall in Iowa Hill, every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month.

Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

J. H. NEFF, H. P.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary. ja7-tf

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—Should be in the possession of everybody in the mining region. As a preventive of various dangerous diseases to which the gold seeker is liable, it has no superior. While it is quite palatable even as a beverage, it is speedy and powerful in its effects upon the system. In all cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and the prevailing fevers consequent upon exposure, the bitters will be found invaluable as a corrective. No man should enter upon the exposed camp life of a miner without being provided with Hostetter's Preventive of stomach disease, nor should any of those who are now engaged in the occupation fail to have recourse to the Bitters. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,

March 4-1m San Francisco.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Institute established by Dr. J. C. YOUNG, in 1850. In this age of deceit and charlatanism it is a boon to the suffering to point out to them where they are sure of obtaining the wished for relief and cure. Under the care of the skillful Doctor the sick and troubled can divest themselves of their burdens of pain; lay aside their cross, and secure health and happiness. If you are sick or in trouble, do not hesitate. Read the advertisement and follow the advice. Do not forget the number nor the manner of directing your letter. Consultation Office, 540, Washington street, San Francisco. no5-3m

☞ "Constitution Water." ☜

THE ONLY REMEDY

For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical swellings, Genital debility, etc. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the Kidneys and Catarrh of the Bladder, Stranguary and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, and Mucous or milky discharges.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most violent symptoms. TRY IT.

☞ See advertisement. dec30 3m

STAGES AND TRAVEL.

DUTCH FLAT

WAGON ROAD.

THIS ROAD IN NOW FULLY COMPLETED and open for business. Teamsters will find it the SHOREST, BEST and Cheapest ROUTE

— TO —

WASHOE, REESE RIVER & HUMBOLDT

Yet Constructed over the Mountains.

THERE IS ONLY ONE SUMMIT TO CROSS; the grade going East at no place exceeds Ten Inches to the Rod, and it is wide enough for two teams to pass each other without difficulty. The same team can transport ONE-QUARTER MORE FREIGHT THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUSE, and make the round trip to Virginia City in

THREE DAYS LESS TIME.

Teams returning from Virginia will take the Henness Pass road to Ingraham's at Stampede Valley, where the new road turns off to the left. All teams coming West without load can travel the new road

FREE OF TOLL!

Until further notice. All those taking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three miles from Auburn, can travel the road going East, free of toll up to July, 10th, 1864.

☞ TEAMSTERS, TRY IT! ☜

And See for Yourselves.

CHARLES CROCKER,

jy2 instf President of the Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CALIFORNIA STAGE COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will

Leave Dutch Flat daily, at 1 o'clock, A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Newcastle, and

Returning, leave Sacramento at 6¼ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Dutch Flat at 12 o'clock, noon.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill.

Leave Dutch Flat for Visginia City daily at 12 o'clock, noon, via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road.

se12-tf N. I. HAMMOND, Agent.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle at 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento at 10:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M,

The 7:30 A. M. up train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all points north; and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company for Grass Valley and Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with the cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 P. M., and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,

de1tf Superintendant C. P. R. R.

TRY WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS 323 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK HOUSE 387 BROADWAY.

fe18-6m

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE DUTCH Flat Drug Store, a large and well selected stock of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBACCO, etc. etc.

Also:

WHITE LEAD,
PAINT OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OIL, Lamps, and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

All of which will be disposed of

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

All the goods are of the best quality, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtainining a good article at a less cost than a poor article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE. dec31tf

NEW STORE,

AT FRIEDMAN'S OLD STAND,

MAIN SRREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES TO THE citizens of Dutch Flat that he has just opened a store at the above named stand where he will keep a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, and
FRESH VEGETABLES,

which will be sold as cheap as they can be afforded regardless to the prices at other stores. Those in need of family stores at invited to call and examine my stock. My aim is to please.

se24-tf GEO. S. MAKER.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

J. M. GAROUTTE,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED THE above named establishment, respectfully announces to the public that he intends to "keep tavern" in a manner unsurpassed in the mountains.—Knowing the wants of the public he will keep the people supplied with the best viands. His accommodations are such that cannot fail to meet the demand of those partial to clean beds and well-aired rooms.

Attending strictly to the management of the house himself he will endeavor to satisfy all who give him a call.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and being plastered throughout and the rooms large will make it one of the most desirable houses to stop at in the county. Oct. 15-tf

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

H. K. WEST .....Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ESTABLISHED a LiveryStable at this place, respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish the best

HORSES, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

To be had in the mountains. Their horses and carriages have been selected and purchased expressly for mountain travel, and the proprietors pledge themselves to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction. The notice of

FAMILIES AND PARTIES

is called to the fact that this establishment is prepared to supply them with every accommodation—gentle horses and experienced and careful drivers.

☞ Particular attention paid to transient stock, and horses boarded and groomed by the month, week or day, at reasonable prices. oc8-tf

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

J. M. GAROUTTE,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING assumed the control of this well known and favorite stable, the proprietor desires to inform the public that every accommodation can be afforded them. He has stocked the stable with fresh horses, well broken for riding and driving.

Horses and Buggies!

Always on hand, annd to be let at reasonable rates.

Drovers and Caravans,

Can be accommodated with a good lot, hay and grain. Animals boarded and groomed by the day, week or month. ☞ Particular attention paid to transient stock. Oct. 15-tf

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

W. H. KEELER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANcisco with a superb assortment of

Watches and Jewelry

Which he offers at San Francisco prices and charges.

Watches and Chronometers

Repaired and regulated at the shortest notice and in a scientific manner. Orders received for the manufacture of

Silver Ware

And all other articles in his line furnished at prices to suit the times. de31-1y

UPHOLSTERY! UPHOLSTERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the Citizens of Dutch Flat and the people of Placer County, in general that he is prepared to furnish them with

Sofas, Spring Beds, Lounges, Ec.,

of superior make, and at very reasonable prices, at short notice. All branches of the business will be carried on by him

Repairing of every Description

done and satisfaction warranted. Also all orders for

PAPER HANGING,

Will be neatly and expeditiously executed.

Rooms opposite Flag-staff, two doors above Burckhalter's store.

Nov12—tf H. R. HILDRETH.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. MCDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRMENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Corner of Sansome and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

DRUGGISTS.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we have opened a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stack of

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

Gum Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Ten bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ASSAYERS' MATERIAL.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, supplies from the manufactories. For sale by

R. H. McDONAFD & CO.

TILDEM'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, and Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

PATENT MEDICINES.

We are Agents for nearly all valuable articles in use, and our stock is unusually large. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

PAID IN GREENBACKS!

DR. W. D. OLENDORF, OF RED BLUFF, California, availing himself of the law making Greenbacks a legal tender, has, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., tendered and paid us two hundred and seventy-five dollars in GREENBACKS (for goods purchased payable in gold coin), in full payment of his obligations to us. This amount we receipted for in full, which, of course, we were compelled to receive or get nothing.

We feel it our duty to let the public know of this, as any other transaction of like character, that they may understand who the parties are that will avail themselves of the cheap but unjust mode of paying their honest debts.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists. Sacramento and San Francisco.

FOR FAMILY USE.

We have oy hand a large assortment of articles for Family and Hotel use, the following comprise a part only:

Flavoring Extracts,	Superior Starch,
Gelatine and Isinglass,	Bluing, liquid and in balls
Tapioca and Farina,	Pure Indigo,
Pearl Barley and Sago,	Polishing Wax for cloths,
Oat meal,	Concentrated Ley,
Yeast Powders,	Potash and Sal Soda,
Cream Tartar and Soda,	Stove Polish,
Fresh Hops.	Stove Brushes,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting Instruments,	Stethoscopes,
Eye Instruments,	Syringes,
Obstetrical Instruments,	Tonsel Instruments,
Polypus Forceps,	Amputating Instruments,
Probangs,	Breast Pumps,
Post Mortem Instruments,	Bougie's,
Pocket Instruments,	Cathetars,
Trepanning Instruments,	Cupping Instruments,
Speculums,	Electro Magnetic Battuns

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Excavators, durrs & drills
gum & plain, great variety	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Jones & White's gold foil,	Brushes and Carundum Wheels,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Grind Stones and Polish Powders,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Lathes,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Mouth Mirrors, different patterns.
Gold Plate and Solder,	
Dental chairs & head rests,	
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS,

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

SALOONS AND BILLIARDS.

SENATE SALOON.

Main Street, Opposite the Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keept he best

Wines and Liquors

to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call rom those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.

November 12, 1863.–tf

GOLDEN EAGLE HALL SALOON!

COR MAIN AND STOCKTON STREETS.

J. J. HOFFMANN.....PROPRIETOR.

JOE presents his compliments to his old friends and the public and assures them of his kindest considerations. He also assures them that he will continue to keep the

BEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS

always on hand for those who are thirsty, and an attentive bar-keeper to supply their wants. In the saloon are two of Phelan's premium

BILLIARD TABLES!

[se10-tf]

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... ....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Waters purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.–tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

jan10-v4-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder booots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New Yorkor Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.–3m

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main street,

Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in the vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions carrying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.sing

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

DONNER HOUSE.

KING & INGRAHAM,..... .....Proprietors

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD ANNOUNCE to the traveling public, teamsters, and all others who may have business or pleasure on the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road, that they are prepared to accommodate all in a manner unsurpassed in the mountains. This house is forty miles from Dutch Flat, and the proprietors have supplied themselves with an abundance for both man and beast.

The Bar

Is at all times furnished with the best liquors, wines and cigars, and

The Table

with game and fish, and such other deliecacies as is possible to be obtained either in the cities or the mountains.

N. B.—Persons can always be supplied with saddle horses or vehicles at this house to visit any of the neighboring localities. A daily stage passes the door twice a day, to and from Virginia city. Oct. 1.–

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—That whereas the north half of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 8, Township 12 N, Range 9 E, Mount Diablo base and Meridian, have heretofore by the affidavits of various parties filed in the United States Land Office at Marysville been declared mineral lands, and by reason whereof have heretofore been withheld from pre-emption and sale. Now the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will on Thursday, the 9th day of March, 1865, make application to the Register of said U. S. Land Office for permission to file his declaratory statement claiming pre-emption to said land, and to make proof that the said land is more valuable for agricultural than mining purposes, unless sufficient cause to the contrary is then and there shown. J. LEAHY.

January 16, 1865. ja21 td*

WHETHER IT IS A SIN?

[What impudent questions people do ask editors. How the deuce should they know?]

When a lady gets stalled in a gutter
That runs in a populous street,
(Like a fly that is stranded in butter,)
And has to uncover her feet!
As gently the calico lifts she,
And gives it her graceful sweep,
Is a "feller" to blame when he chances
To give at her ankles a peep?
Just to see if they're thick or thin,
Mr. Editor, is it a sin?

Or when a plump bosom is covered
With a delicate Honiton lace,
Whose whiteness, like full blooming lillies
Contrasts with the rouge on her face,
Like the artificial flowers in flour,
(If I may be allowed so to speak)
Should a "feller" be checked if he's curious
Within the mesh laces to peep?
Just to judge of the contents within—
Mr. Editor, is it a sin?

FARM AND GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.—The diversities of soil and climate puzzle not a little the farmer who reads the agricultural papers as a guide. The *Rural Home Journal* notes the circumstance, that in the month of January the almonds and other trees were in blossom in the vicinity of Sacramento; and in Yuba and Solano counties the manzanito as well as the almonds was in bloom, and crops of peas, etc., were up several inches high, and growing thriftily, while at the same time, within a few miles of Sacramento, on the road to Virginia City, they are having good sleighing, the snow being several feet deep. So in Santa Clara county, vegetable and flower gardening commenced as early as the middle of February, while at the same time at San José the hills on either side of the valley were covered with snow. In Napa county and San Joaquin valley, farming has already began. The lands in other sections, as from Marysville to Oroville, have been considerably damaged by the rains, especially in the valleys.

OIL ON THE BRAIN—OIL IN SPASMS.—If you want to be bored, come to this oil region. Here's the place where you bore and get bored. It's nothing but oil from morning till night—oil on paper—boiled oil, people talk, write, sleep and snore oil. Ask a man how far it is to Charleston?

"Twenty-six miles from Slapsides' oil spring."

"What time does the steamer start for Wheeling?"

"Just as soon as Slocum's oil is loaded."

"What was that fight about yesterday?"

"Oil"

Jenkins married an oil-well yesterday—or just as good, married Miss Snifkins, whose father struck "ile" a few days ago.

Snifkins hadn't time to go to his wife's funeral last Tuesday—his ile would run over.

Preachers preach about oil being poured upon the troubled waters, and say that this is the very spot where the oil for that occasion comes from. I slept on four barrels, every hotel full. The entire country looks greasy, people have oily tongues and your oil-factory nerves are strongly impressed with the horrible stench. Everybody has territory for sale, and thare are plenty of "fools and their money" who anticipate the realization of the Baron Munchausen stories that are afloat. Every sharper has a map of the region, and can tell a stranger exactly where the nicest spot is—he has been there, knows the place, but is short of funds; has no personal interest in the matter, not he, indeed. But in mere matter of friendship advises you to buy there ann then—do what he is doing, bore, and oil must come. Men seem crazy, victims are plenty. Seeking to become suddenly rich, many a tolerably well-to-do but over-sanguine individual, goes his pile and loses all he has, and sneaks off. A few strike oil and become millionaires, but not one in a hundred but gets his fingers terribly burned.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE PRINTER'S DOLLARS.—The printer's dollars? Where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, over the country—mil s apart—how shall they be gathered together? The type founder, the papermaker, the journeyman, and compositor, the grocer, the tailor, and almost everybody else, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar, upon the printer. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine that the printer will have to get up an address to his scattered dollars something like the following:

'Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manner of fractions into which ye are divided, collect yourselves and come home! You are wanted, for combinations of all sorts of men, that help the printer become a proprietor, gather in good force and demand such good reasons for your appearance at his table, that nothing but a sight at you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, singly you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in single file, that the printer may form you into batallion and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his credit.'

Reader, are you sure you haxn't one of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes?

THE COMING CRASH.—A New York letter-writer thus describes the situation: Shoddyocracy has found a rival in Oilocracy, and I don't know but Petroleum has the best of it. I hear of a party who has just purchased an elegant mansion with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill, for $95,000, which is said to be part of three millions of profits made this year by oil wells. Who wouldn't sink money for such a result? Some brokers in Wall street, too, are making immense fortunes; one of them returned his income to the assessors at $100 per day. Some who were content to ride home to dinner in the cars and omnibuses a few months ago, sport now their aristocratic turn-out with liveried coachman, silver-mounted harness, superb hammer cloth, etc. Are we not a little too fast, think you? When the crash comes, as come it must, won't there be a crushing among some of these mushrooms. Just so!

IN France, when a lad arrives at the age of twenty-one, he may be drafted into the army, whether noble or ignoble, he is liable to be of the 100,000 youths who are annually, by the imperial decree, called into the military service of the empire. To the rich there is a chance for escape by supplying a substitute at a price ranging from $300 to $500, according to the exigencies of the service, for the substitute business is entirely in the hands of the Government—no brokers allowed. The term of enlistment is seven years, but may be reduced by good conduct; and at the expiration of that time, the soldier joins "the army of the reserve," if after the vicissitudes of a dangerous service he is still alive. In this manner a force of 450,000 men is maintained, which can easily be raised to 750,000, and renders Napoleon absolute among his own subjects and a potent arbiter in the destinies of foreign nations.

A BUCKEYE STORY.—The Columbus, Ohio, *Journal* tells a queer story about a married couple in that place. The husband is a tryant. One evening during a recent severe storm, his wife was visiting a neighbor; and when she applied for admission on her return, her husband pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did not open the door. Having no idea that she would do so, he obstinately refused to recognize her; so she took a log, plunged it into the well, and simultaneous with the splash it made, she placed herself by the side of the door; and as soon as her husband darted out in his night clothes, she darted in, locked the door, and declared she did not know him! She froze him till he was penitent, and then let him in.

UNDER the Romans, a whole population had to vote for the scourging of one man; with us, on the contrary, one man may oppress a whole village.

HAPPY MEETING.—The Nevada Legislature lately adjourned to meet at four o'clock the next morning. When the House was called to order, Mr. Denson felt so uncomfortable at having been taken out of bed by the Sergeant-at-arms, that he spoke with surpassing energy and point as follows: "Mr. Speaker, in the commencement of this Legislature, one of the newspapers had the temerity to call one of the members of this Honorab e Body an ass. More recently, Sir, several newspapers have remotely intimated that they were *all* asses. I now conclude, Sir, that the insinuation is founded in fact." The most of the members admitted that he was dealing very extensively and honestly in facts.

FREE MISSOURI.—This was Governor Andrew's reply to a dispatch from Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, recently, announcing that Missouri had become free: "Massachusetts salutes Missouri with grateful joy, commending her to the highest rewards of happiness and honor as a commonwealth of freemen." To New York this dispatch was sent: "Free Missouri greets New York," and the response was, "God bless free Missouri."

HEARTS are like goose-eggs; those that will not move in warm water are good for nothing, tainted and dead.

THE grave is a true purifier, and, in the charity of the living, takes away the blots and stains from the dead.

THE phrenologists locate the bump of invention upon the skull; but a nose three inches long is a great projector.

THAT man is rich indeed in friends who can lose two or three and not be bankrupt.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greenbacks Taken at Par!

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SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
[FIRST ERTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1849.]
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
Newspaper and Periodical Agents,
413 Montgomery street, (bet. Sacramento and California,) San Francisco.

J. H. STILL Pioneer Bookseller and Newspaper and Magazine Agent, having lately returned from the East after an absence of a year, would hereby inform the citizens of California and the Pacific Coast that he has resumed his old business of Canvassing and Subscription Agent for American and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines. Feeling greteful to his old subscribers and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in years past, J. H Still hopes, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to deserve a renewal of their favors. While East, favorable arrangements were made with the publishers whereby we are now prepared to take LEGAL TENDER NOTES at their PAR VALUE in payment of subscriptions to American Newspapers and Magazines, as follows:

AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

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Our Young Folks	2 00	Leslie's Budget Fun	2 00
Merry's Museum	2 00	Comic Monthly	1 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 00	Phunny Phellow	2 00
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Feb4-6m

MEDICAL.

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Consultation by letter or otherwise, FREE. For direction of letters, see below.

THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTE has enjoyed on this coast an uninterupted success of fourteen years, and has become one of the renowned Hospitals of the age. What the celebrated Lock Hospital is to London, and the no less renowned es tablishment of Ricord is to Paris, this Institute has become to the Pacific coast. The thousands annually received and cured place it in point of number of patients among the very first of the world, and the success of its treatment ranks it second to none.

PRIVATE DISEASES IN MALES and IRREGULARITIES IN FEMALES are the great destroyers of health. They insidiously attack the system and gradually undermine and destroy it; they drive the bloom from the cheek, the lustre from the eye, the strength and vigor from the frame; they give to the world puny and diseased offspring, and poison, through successive generations the race of man. The marks can be seen in Scrofula, Consumption, Cripples, the Idiotic, the Paralytic, the Insane etc.

There is no more terrible scourge to the human race than those diseases arising from the contamination of Venerial Poison. The mildest forms, by re treating to the blood, hold ever over the one afflicted, the sword of destruction that is liable at any moment to fall and blight—to utterly destroy—all earthly hopes.

MERCURY, *recognized as the most fatal medical enemy to man*, combining with the Venerial, doubles in dangers. Those who have been treated with that pernicious *mineral poison* are not cured: the disease has only assumed a new form.

Do not be satisfied with partial cures that leave the poison to crawl through the system, eating its way into the tissues and organs beneath the apparently smooth surface, to burst out in the future with a virulence that will baffle the effects of medicine. WHEN PERFECT CURES can be obtained by consulting a physician whom long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of DISEASES of the URINARY ORGANS enables to determine at once the nature of the disease.

In all diseases entrusted to the Doctor's care, PERFECT, SPEEDY and PERMANENT

Cures are Always Guaranteed,

In syphilis and its adjunets; Gonnorhœa and its accompanying diseases; and all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys and prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion, Impotency; Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the urinary organs, in either sex, cure always warranted, OR NO PAY REQUIRED at the PRIVATE

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
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SEMINAL WEAKNESS OR SPERMATORROEA.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises. He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lacivious dreams accompanied by growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, Seminal Weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of his existence toward a premature and loathsome grave. To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharge of the vital principal of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil, and an innocent companion of his punishment. He adds to his misery and isorder until hope leaves him. There is no rescue except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease. Those who have become the victims of solitary vices, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings. To such the Doctor would especially address himself, giving to each and all assurance of a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE, *without hindrance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure.*

Do not forget the address. See below.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the enquiry should be, Where is t ere a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society recommends him to the confidence of the community? The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to interpose, and by the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a *Professor of Obstetrics and Female Diseases* for twenty years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medically and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous and designing. Therefore families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—one in whose secrecy and the utmost confidence can be placed. *Consultation, by letter or otherwise, Free.* See address below.

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LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY,
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SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
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And in every disease any way connected with the disorders or decay of the *PROCREATIVE FUNCTIONS.* Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness, should take the

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